IN THE CLAIMS

__Kindly replace the claims of record with the following full set of claims:__

1. (Currently amended) A method of processing a sequence of digital images, intended to detect a grid corresponding to blocking artefacts, said method comprising the steps of:

-   detecting (100) a spatial grid (SG) within a portion of the image,

-   determining (200) a current reference grid (RG(t)) from a current spatial grid (SG(t)) and a preceding reference grid (RG(t-1)), based on a row comparison between said current reference grid and said preceding reference grid, wherein a number of grid rows differing between the current spatial grid SG(t) and the preceding reference grid RG(t-1) is smaller than one third a number of grid rows of the preceding reference grid RG(t-1).

2. (Currently amended) An image processing method as claimed in claim 1, wherein a grid (SG, RG) comprises sets of at least one block artefact within each row of said grids and wherein the reference grid (RG) comprises an indicator (ind) associated with a set of at least one block artefact, wherein an indicator of the current reference grid (RG(t)) is being updated from the corresponding indicator of the preceding reference grid (RG(t-1)) and from [[the]] a presence or absence of the set of at least one block artefact associated with said indicator in the corresponding row of said current spatial grid (SG(t)).

3. (Currently amended) An image processing method as claimed in claim 2, wherein the set of blocking artefacts is constituted by a row of the portion of the image having a blocking artefact density which is substantially higher than that of the neighboring rows.

4. (original) An image processing method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the step of detecting the spatial grid is intended to perform a high-pass filtering operation (110) on the portion of the image, such that at least one card of discontinuity pixels is supplied, and to detect a first type (p1) of block artefact and a second type (p2) of block artefact from the at least one card of discontinuity pixels.

5. (original) An image processing method as claimed in claim 4, comprising a step (300) of correcting the blocking artefacts which are present in the current reference grid (RG(t)) in accordance with their type (p1, p2).

6. (original) An image processing method as claimed in claim 2, comprising a step (300) of correcting the blocking artefacts which are present in a set of blocking artefacts of the current reference grid (RG(t)) in accordance with a value of the indicator (ind) associated with said set.

7. (Previously presented) A television receiver comprising a processing device using the data processing method as claimed in claim 5, intended to detect a reference grid (RG) within a sequence of digital images and to correct the blocking artefacts which are present in said grid with a view to displaying corrected digital images on a screen of said receiver.

8. (Currently amended) A device for processing a sequence of digital images, intended to detect a grid corresponding to blocking artefacts, said device comprising:

3

- means for detecting a spatial grid (SG) within a portion of the image,

- means for determining a current reference grid (RG(t)) from a current spatial grid (SG(t)) and a preceding reference grid (RG(t-1)) , based on a row comparison between said current reference grid and said preceding reference grid, wherein a number of grid rows differing between the current spatial grid SG(t) and the preceding reference grid RG(t-1) is smaller than one third a number of grid rows of the preceding reference grid RG(t-1).

9. (Currently amended) A computer program product comprising a set of instructions, stored in a programming memory, which, when loaded into a circuit, causes said circuit to perform the method of processing digital images as claimed in claim 1.